

PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

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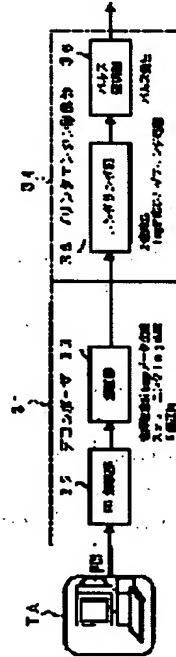
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(54) IMAGING APPARATUS

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To enhance image quality while suppressing cost increase by taking account of the type of image, e.g. character, line, photograph and graphics.

SOLUTION: A PDL interpreting section 32 command interprets PDL(page describing language) delivered from a PC. A writing section 33 writes into bit map (binary data) at a resolution higher than engine resolution and generates an object tag Tag indicative of a photographic image/graphics or a character/ line for each pixel. A rendering section 35 binary expands the bit map and object and performs doubling (conversion into low resolution multivalued data) of each object in accordance with the engine resolution with reference to the object tag Tag. A pulse modulator 36 generates a drive signal for turning a laser beam on/off according to data subjected to doubling.



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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] Image formation equipment which is characterized by providing the following and which develops with the high resolution binary, carries out Pulse Density Modulation by low resolution multiple value, and forms an image based on this pulse signal by which Pulse Density Modulation was carried out An expansion means to develop an image file described by Page Description Language to binary data A tag generation means to generate an object tag in which an image class is shown per pixel to said image file A multiple-value-ized means to multiple-value-ize binary data developed by said expansion means by different technique according to an object tag generated by said tag generation means

[Claim 2] image formation equipment according to claim 1 characterized by developing said expansion means by one times the resolution of N to binary-ized data to resolution of a final output stage, and said multiple-value-ized means multiple-value-izing said binary data in resolution of 1-/N.

[Claim 3] Said tag generation means generates an object tag in which a photograph image graphic, and an alphabetic character and a line drawing is shown for every pixel. Said multiple-value-ized means When it is shown by object tag that an attention pixel which is a multiple-value-ized object is a photograph image graphic Image formation equipment according to claim 1 or 2 multiple-value-ized based on a concentration value of an attention pixel when a concentration value of a circumference pixel of an attention pixel is considered and multiple-value-ized and it is shown by object tag that attention pixels which are multiple-value-ized objects are an alphabetic character and a line drawing.

[Claim 4] Said multiple-value-ized means is image formation equipment according to claim 3 characterized by determining a printing starting position of a pixel which computed independently the 1st concentration value in left-hand side containing an attention pixel, and the 2nd concentration value in right-hand side containing an attention pixel, and was multiple-value-ized based on size relation between said 1st concentration value and said 2nd concentration value.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[The technical field to which invention belongs] This invention relates to image formation equipments, such as a digital color printer by the electrophotography method, and a color multifunction opportunity.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] Conventionally, with image formation equipments, such as a color printer, in deconstructivism POZA, after performing interpretation of the Page Description Language (PDL) represented by PostScript etc., and drawing (compression), in a printer engine control section, driving signal generation for following expanding of the drawing data set by the resolution of printer engine and this drawing data, and turning on / turning off a laser beam is performed. And a latent image is formed in a photo conductor by the above-mentioned laser beam with the printer engine which is not illustrated. Below, the configuration and actuation of three typical image formation equipments of the conventional technology are explained.

[0003] First, with the image formation equipment shown in drawing 4, in deconstructivism POZA 1, the Page Description Language (PDL) which is transmitted from Terminals (personal computer etc.) TA in the PDL interpretation section 2 and which is represented by PostScript etc. is interpreted, and the drawing section 3 performs bit map data generation and binary compression of engine resolution. Next, in the printer engine control section 4, the data by which binary compression was carried out in the rendering section 5 is elongated, the driving signal for following data, and turning on / turning off a laser beam with a pulse modulator 6, is generated, and a latent image is formed in a photo conductor by the above-mentioned laser beam with the printer engine which is not illustrated.

[0004] Moreover, with the image formation equipment shown in drawing 5, it sets to deconstructivism POZA 11 first. The Page Description Language (PDL) which is transmitted from Terminals (personal computer etc.) TA in the PDL interpretation section 12 and which is represented by PostScript etc. is interpreted. In the drawing section 13 In consideration of an image class (an alphabetic character and a line drawing, a graphic and a photograph), multiple-value pseudo code generation of [in addition to the image section] and multiple-value compression to the image section are performed (tag generation: identify an image class with a tag). Next, in the printer engine control section 14, it changes into multiple-value raster data in the rendering section 15, and after screening according to a tag with the screen generation vessel 16, the driving signal for following data, and turning on / turning off a laser beam with a pulse modulator 17, is generated, and a latent image is formed in a photo conductor by the above-mentioned laser beam with the printer engine which is not illustrated.

[0005] Moreover, in the image formation equipment shown in drawing 6, in deconstructivism POZA 21, the Page Description Language (PDL) which is transmitted from Terminals (personal computer etc.) TA in the PDL interpretation section 22 and which is represented by PostScript etc. is interpreted first, and bit map generation is carried out in the drawing section 23 with resolution (for example, 1200dpi) N times the resolution of an engine. Next, in the printer engine control section 24, the driving signal for following the data which rasterized to the multiple value

in engine resolution (for example, 600dpi) by the rendering section 25 (doubling processing), and was rasterized with the pulse modulator 26, and turning on / turning off a laser beam is generated, and a latent image is formed in a photo conductor by the above-mentioned laser beam with the printer engine which is not illustrated.

[0006]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] However, with the image formation equipment shown in drawing 4, although it is low cost, in order to process by binary data, there is a defect that image quality is bad. Especially, binary screening has caused image quality deterioration.

Moreover, with the image formation equipment shown in drawing 5, in order to process by multiple-value data, it becomes high definition, but in order to have to deal with multiple-value data by all processors, there is a problem of being high cost. It is producing the cost rise that this uses a multiple-value compression method for compression and that memory-requirement capacity increases. Moreover, with the image formation equipment shown in drawing 6, since it is rasterizing from binary to the multiple value, a cost rise can be prevented, but in order to carry out the same doubling processing regardless of image classes, such as an alphabetic character and a line drawing, and a graphic, a photograph, there is a problem of the trade-off with an alphabetic character and graphics quality, and photograph image quality.

[0007] It aims at offering the image formation equipment which can aim at improvement in image quality in consideration of image classes, such as an alphabetic character and a line drawing, a photograph, and a graphic, this invention having been made in view of the situation mentioned above, and holding down cost.

[0008]

[Means for Solving the Problem] In order to solve a trouble mentioned above, in invention according to claim 1 In image formation equipment which develops with the high resolution binary, carries out Pulse Density Modulation by low resolution multiple value, and forms an image based on this pulse signal by which Pulse Density Modulation was carried out An expansion means to develop an image file described by Page Description Language to binary data, A tag generation means to generate an object tag in which an image class is shown per pixel to said image file, It is characterized by providing a multiple-value-ized means to multiple-value-ize by the technique of being different in binary data developed by said expansion means according to an object tag generated by said tag generation means.

[0009] In case an image file described by Page Description Language is developed to binary data with an expansion means according to this invention, a tag generation means generates an object tag in which an image class is shown per pixel. A multiple-value-ized means multiple-value-izes binary data developed by said expansion means by different technique according to an object tag generated by said tag generation means. Therefore, it becomes possible to aim at improvement in image quality in consideration of image classes, such as an alphabetic character and a line drawing, a photograph, and a graphic, holding down cost.

[0010]

[Embodiment of the Invention] Next, the operation gestalt of this invention is explained with reference to a drawing.

A. The block diagram 1 of an operation gestalt is a block diagram showing the configuration of the image formation equipment by 1 operation gestalt of this invention. Deconstructivism POZA 31 consists of the PDL interpretation section 32 and the drawing section 33 in drawing. The PDL interpretation section 32 carries out the command interpretation of the PDL (Page Description Language) sent from PC. The drawing section 33 draws to a bit map (binary data) by N times (for example, twice as many 1200dpi as this) of engine resolution. Although especially the screening parameter at the time of drawing is not asked, since 200 lines are considering as the desired number of lines in the case of this operation gestalt, they are 1200dpi and 200 lines and is screened by the dither pattern (screen pattern) shown in drawing 2. since a screen has a trade-off in gradation nature and the number of lines, and a register gap and moire Rosetta occur when it is the electrophotography method printer of a color -- screen ruling -- 150 or more lines -- desirable -- gradation -- 256 level *** -- things are desirable. Moreover, the drawing section 33 generates the object tag Tag in which a photograph image graphic, and an alphabetic

character and a line drawing is shown for every pixel according to a command. In the case of this operation gestalt, as an object tag Tag, "0" is assigned to a photograph image graphic and "1" is assigned to an alphabetic character and a line drawing. The drawing section 33 carries out binary compression of the above-mentioned bit map data and the above-mentioned object tag data Tag, and supplies them to the printer engine control section 34.

[0011] Next, the printer engine control section 34 consists of the rendering section 35 and a pulse modulator 36. The rendering section 35 performs doubling processing (high resolution binary data is changed into low resolution multiple-value data) in accordance with engine resolution for every object, referring to the object tag Tag, after carrying out binary expanding of the above-mentioned bit map and the object tag Tag. Although it does not especially ask how it multiple-values with reference to which pixel in doubling processing, a method which becomes smooth is adopted as a photograph image, and the method with which resolution does not fall is adopted as it to an alphabetic character and a line drawing. Moreover, when it performs doubling processing, the rendering section 35 is a pixel unit, looks at weight on either side, and determines a printing starting position.

[0012] A pulse modulator 36 generates the driving signal for following the data by which doubling processing was carried out, and turning on / turning off a laser beam, and forms a latent image in a photo conductor by the above-mentioned laser beam with the printer engine which is not illustrated.

[0013] B. Explain actuation of an operation gestalt, next the actuation of an operation gestalt mentioned above. First, a command interpretation is carried out in the PDL interpretation section 32, and PDL (Page Description Language) sent from PC is supplied to the drawing section 33. In the drawing section 33, it is drawn by the bit map (binary data) by twice as many 1200dpi as engine resolution. Since an image quality defect is produced at this time as what is drawn by the 1-pixel line is as disappear **** [and], it is drawn with a 2-pixel line. [that a line breaks off] Then, it screens by the dither pattern shown in drawing 2 by 1200dpi and 200 lines. Moreover, in the drawing section 33, according to a command interpretation, for every pixel, if it is a photograph image graphic and is object tag Tag= "0", and an alphabetic character and a line drawing, object tag Tag= "1" will be generated. Binary compression is carried out and the above-mentioned bit map data and the object tag Tag are transmitted to the printer engine control section 34.

[0014] In the printer engine control section 34, after binary expanding of the above-mentioned bit map and the object tag Tag is carried out in the rendering section 35, as shown in drawing 3, in accordance with engine resolution, doubling processing is performed for every object. When the object tag Tag is "0" (i.e., when it is a photograph image graphic), specifically As shown in drawing 3 (a), an attention pixel (1200dpi, binary data: 2x2 pixels) is received. The perimeter pixel (it is 4x4 pixels at the whole) containing this attention pixel is considered. $L=p(1\ 1)+2p(1\ 2)+2p(2\ 1)+4p(2\ 2)+2p(3\ 1)+4p(3\ 2)+p(4\ 1)+2p(4\ 2)$, $R=2p(1\ 3)+p(1\ 4)+4p(2\ 3)+2p(2\ 4)+4p(3\ 3)+2p(3\ 4)+2p(4\ 3)+p(4\ 4)$, and $Width=(L+R)/36$ are computed. On the other hand, when the object tag Tag is "1" (i.e., when it is an alphabetic character and a line drawing), as shown in drawing 3 (b), $L=p(1\ 1)+p(2\ 1)$, $R=p(1\ 2)+2p(2\ 2)$, and $Width=(L+R)/4$ are computed to an attention pixel (1200dpi, binary data: 2x2 pixels).

[0015] Next, a printing starting position is determined according to L, R, and Width which were computed. That is, if it is $L > R$, the left of a pixel will be made into a printing starting position, if it is $R < L$, the right of a pixel will be made into a printing starting position, and if it is $L=R$, let a center be a printing starting position. If doubling processing is carried out to a photograph image in the case of the example shown in drawing 3 (a), since 36 gradation reservation can be carried out per pixel, the screen of 200 lines can be adopted and 256 gradation can be secured. In the case of the example shown in drawing 3 (b), to an alphabetic character and the line drawing section, 36 gradation is not securable, but an edge does not become blunt but it becomes a good alphabetic character rendering.

[0016] In a pulse modulator, the data by which doubling processing was carried out is followed, the pulse signal for turning on / turning off a laser beam is generated, and a latent image is formed in a photo conductor with printer engine.

[0017]

[Effect of the Invention] As explained, in case the image file described by the Page Description Language is developed to binary data with an expansion means according to this invention, as mentioned above, with a tag generation means The object tag in which an image class is shown per pixel is generated. With a multiple-value-sized means Since itwas [multiple-value-] made toize the binary data developed by said expansion means by different technique according to the object tag generated by said tag generation means Holding down cost, it can multiple-value-ize in consideration of image classes, such as an alphabetic character and a line drawing, a photograph, and a graphic, and the advantage that improvement in image quality can be aimed at is acquired.

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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is the block diagram showing the configuration of the image formation equipment by 1 operation gestalt of this invention.

[Drawing 2] It is drawing showing the dither pattern (screen pattern) used with this operation gestalt.

[Drawing 3] It is a conceptual diagram for explaining the doubling processing by this operation gestalt.

[Drawing 4] It is the block diagram showing the example of 1 configuration of the image formation equipment by the conventional technology.

[Drawing 5] It is the block diagram showing the example of 1 configuration of the image formation equipment by the conventional technology.

[Drawing 6] It is the block diagram showing the example of 1 configuration of the image formation equipment by the conventional technology.

[Description of Notations]

31 Deconstructivism POZA

32 PDL Interpretation Section

33 Drawing Section (Expansion Means, Tag Generation Means)

34 Printer Engine Control Section

35 Rendering Section (Multiple-Value-ized Means)

36 Pulse Modulator

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54) [発明の名称] 四像形成装置

卷之三

This block diagram illustrates the system architecture. It consists of three main functional blocks: 'Sensoren' (Sensors), 'Rechner' (Computer), and 'Ausgabegerät' (Output device). The 'Sensoren' block contains two sub-blocks: 'Infrarotsensor' (Infrared sensor) and 'Schallsensor' (Sound sensor). The 'Rechner' block contains two sub-blocks: 'PC' (Personal Computer) and 'Programm' (Program). The 'Ausgabegerät' block contains two sub-blocks: 'LCD-Display' (LCD display) and 'Tastatur' (Keyboard). Arrows indicate the flow of data from the sensors to the computer, and from the computer to the output device.

【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 高解像度2倍で展開し、低解像度多倍でパルス信号を基に、パルス周波調変し、改バ尔斯周波調されたパルス信号において、
ヘーベージ幅述音信号によって画像を形成する画像形成装置において、
風開する風開手段と、
前記記述音信号で記述された画像ファイルを2倍データ
で画像表示手段にて画像表示する。

【請求項2】 前記風開手段は、最終出力段の解像度に
対してN倍の解像度で2倍化データに風開し、
前記2倍化手段は、前記2倍データを1/Nの解像度で
多倍化することを特徴とする請求項1記載の画像形成装置。

【請求項3】 前記タグ生成手段は、各画素毎に写真イメージ・グラフィックか、文字・線画かを示すオブジェ
クトタグを生成し、
前記記述音多倍化手段は、多倍化対象である注目画素がオブジ
ェクトタグにより写真イメージ・グラフィックであるこ
とが示されている場合には、注目画素の周辺画素の濃度
値を加味して多倍化し、多倍化対象である注目画素がオ
ブジェクトタグにより文字・線画であることが示されて
いる場合には、注目画素の濃度値に基づいて多倍化する。
請求項2または2記載の画像形成装置。

[0003] また、図4に示す画像形成装置では、ポンパーザ1において、PDL解釈部2で端末（パソコン等）から送信されくる、Post Script等に代入されるページ記述言語（PDL）を解釈し、描画部3でエンジン像度のビットマップデータ生成と2重圧縮を行う。次に、プリンタエンジン制御部4において、レンダリング部5で2重圧縮されたデータを伸長し、ハルス変調器6でデータに従つてレーザームをオン／オフするための駆動信号を生成し、図示しないプリンタエンジン上で上記レーザーピームにより感光体に潜像を形成する。

[0004] また、図5に示す画像形成装置では、まず、デングンがザ1-1において、PDL解釈部1.2で端末（パソコン等）から送信されくる、Post Script等に代入されるページ記述言語（PDL）を解釈し、描画部1.3で、画像類似字・線画、グラフィック・写真）を考慮して、イメージ部以外における多層中間コード生成とイメージ部により画像種類を識別する。次に、プリンタエンジン制御部1.4において、レンダリング部1.5で多層ラスター化に変換して、スクリーン生成器1.6でタグにより感光部により感光化に潜像を形成する。

[0005] また、図6に示す画像形成装置では、ま

3 個にラスタライズしているので、コストアップを防げる
3 が、文字・線画、グラフィック・写真などの画像種類に
3 関係なく同一のダブルプリント処理を実施するため、文字・
3 グラフィックス品質と写真イメージ品質とのトレードオフ
3 という問題がある。

【0007】この発明は上述した事情に鑑みてなされた
3 もので、コストを抑えつつ、文字・線画、写真・グラフ
3 イックなどの画像種類を考慮して画質の向上を図ること
3 ができる画像形成装置を提供することを目的としている。

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【0008】【課題を解決するための手段】上述した問題点を解決するためには、解像度1記憶の発明では、高解像度2値で展開し、低解像度多値でパルス調変調し、該パルス調変調されたバルス信号に基づいて画像を形成する画像形成装置において、ページ信号で記述された画像ファイルを2値データに展開する展開手段と、前記画像ファイルに対し画像種類を示すオブジェクトタグを生成するタグ生成手段と、前記展開手段により展開されたオブ

2値データを、前記タグにより生成されたオブジェクトタグにより展開手段により展開された2値データを、前記タグ生成手段により生成されたオブジェクトタグに応じて異なる手法により、多値化する。

【0009】この発明によれば、ページ記述言語で記述された画像ファイルを展開手段によって2値データに展開する際に、タグ生成手段により、画像単位で画像種類を示すオブジェクトタグを生成する。多値化手段は、前記展開手段により生成されたオブジェクトタグに応じて異なる手法により多値化する。したがって、コストを抑えつつ、文字・線画、写真・グラフィックなどの画像種類を考慮して画質の向上を図ることとなる。

10

【0010】【発明の実施の形態】次に図面を参照してこの発明の実施形態について説明する。

A. 実施形態の構成

図1は、本実施形態による画像形成装置の構成を示すプロック図である。图において、デコンポーザ3 1は、PDL解釈部3 2と描画部3 3どちらなる。PDL解釈部3 2は、PCから送られてくるPDL(ページ記述言語)をコマンド解釈する。描画部3 3は、エンジン解像度N倍(例えは、2倍の1200dpi)でビットマップ(2値データ)に描画する。描画する際のスクリーニングバーメータは、特に問わないが、本実施形態の場合、200線が所望の線数としているので、1200dpi、200線で、図2に示すオブジェクトタグ(スクリーンバーチャン)でスクリーニングする。スクリーンは、階調性と線数どによりトードオフがあり、カラー電子写真方式プリントの場合、レザベ・モア・ロゼッタが発生するので、スクリーン線数は、150線以上が望ましく、階調も2.56レベルあることが望まし

5 注目画素を含む周囲画素(全体で4×4画素)を加味して、 $L = p(1, 1) + 2p(1, 2) + 2p(2, 1) + 4p(2, 1) + 4p(2, 2) + 2p(3, 1) + 4p(3, 2) + p(4, 1) + 2p(4, 2) + R = 2p(1, 3) + p(1, 4) + 4p(2, 3) + 2p(2, 4) + 4p(3, 3) + 2p(3, 4) + 2p(4, 3) + p(4, 4)$ 、 $Width = (L+R)/36$ が算出される。一方、オブジェクトタグTAGが「1」の場合、 $L = p(1, 1)$ の場合は、注目画素(1200dpi)に示すように、注目画素(1200dpi、2値データ)に示す

10 ができない、画質の向上を図ることができるという利点を得られる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明の一実施形態による画像形成装置の構成を示すプロック図である。

【図2】本実施形態で用いるディザバーチン(スクリーンバーチャン)を示す図である。

【図3】本実施形態による画像形成装置の一構成例を示すプロック図である。

【図4】從来技術による画像形成装置の一構成例を示すプロック図である。

【図5】從来技術による画像形成装置の一構成例を示すプロック図である。

【図6】從来技術による画像形成装置の一構成例を示すプロック図である。

【図7】從来技術による画像形成装置の一構成例を示すプロック図である。

【図8】從来技術による画像形成装置の一構成例を示すプロック図である。

【図9】從来技術による画像形成装置の一構成例を示すプロック図である。

【図10】从属請求項1記載の発明では、ダブルプリントを実施するとき、左側の印字開始位置とし、R=Lであれば、印字開始位置とする。図3(a)に示す例の場合、写真イメージに対し、ダブルプリント処理を実施すると、1画面につき3.6倍確保されるので、200線のスクリーンを長用して2.56階調は確保することができる。文字・線画部に対する、図3(b)に示す例の場合、3.6階調を確保することはないが、エッジが鈍ららず、良好な文字再現となる。

【図11】パルス変調器では、ダブルプリント処理されたデータに従って、レーザビームをオン/オフするためのパルス信号が生成され、プリントエンジンで感光媒体に潜像が形成される。

【図12】【発明の効果】以上、説明したように、この発明によれば、30 36 ハルス変調器

注目画素を含む周囲画素(全体で4×4画素)を加味して、 $L = p(1, 1) + 2p(1, 2) + 2p(2, 1) + 4p(2, 1) + 4p(2, 2) + 2p(3, 1) + 4p(3, 2) + p(4, 1) + 2p(4, 2) + R = 2p(1, 3) + p(1, 4) + 4p(2, 3) + 2p(2, 4) + 4p(3, 3) + 2p(3, 4) + 2p(4, 3) + p(4, 4)$ 、 $Width = (L+R)/36$ が算出される。一方、オブジェクトタグTAGが「1」の場合、 $L = p(1, 1)$ の場合は、注目画素(1200dpi)に示すように、注目画素(1200dpi、2値データ)に示す

10 ができない、画質の向上を図ることができるという利点を得られる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明の一実施形態による画像形成装置の構成を示すプロック図である。

【図2】本実施形態で用いるディザバーチン(スクリーンバーチャン)を示す図である。

【図3】本実施形態による画像形成装置の一構成例を示すプロック図である。

【図4】從来技術による画像形成装置の一構成例を示すプロック図である。

【図5】從来技術による画像形成装置の一構成例を示すプロック図である。

【図6】從来技術による画像形成装置の一構成例を示すプロック図である。

【図7】從来技術による画像形成装置の一構成例を示すプロック図である。

【図8】從来技術による画像形成装置の一構成例を示すプロック図である。

【図9】從来技術による画像形成装置の一構成例を示すプロック図である。

【図10】从属請求項1記載の発明では、ダブルプリントを実施するとき、左側の印字開始位置とし、R=Lであれば、印字開始位置とする。図3(a)に示す例の場合、写真イメージに対し、ダブルプリント処理を実施すると、1画面につき3.6倍確保されるので、200線のスクリーンを長用して2.56階調は確保することができる。文字・線画部に対する、図3(b)に示す例の場合、3.6階調を確保することはないが、エッジが鈍ららず、良好な文字再現となる。

【図11】パルス変調器では、ダブルプリント処理されたデータに従って、レーザビームをオン/オフするためのパルス信号が生成され、プリントエンジンで感光媒体に潜像が形成される。

【図12】【発明の効果】以上、説明したように、この発明によれば、30 36 ハルス変調器

[図2]

[図3]

[図4]

[図5]

[図6]

[図7]

[図8]

[図9]

[図10]

[図11]

[図12]

(a) 写真・グラフィック

(b) 文字・線画

注目画素

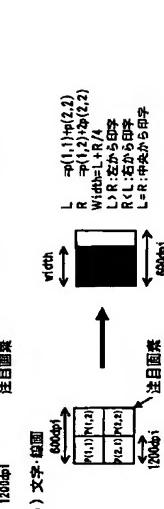
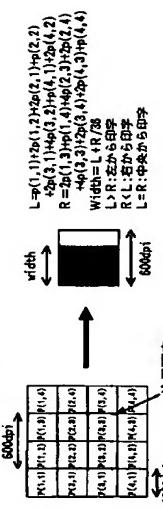
注目画素

注目画素

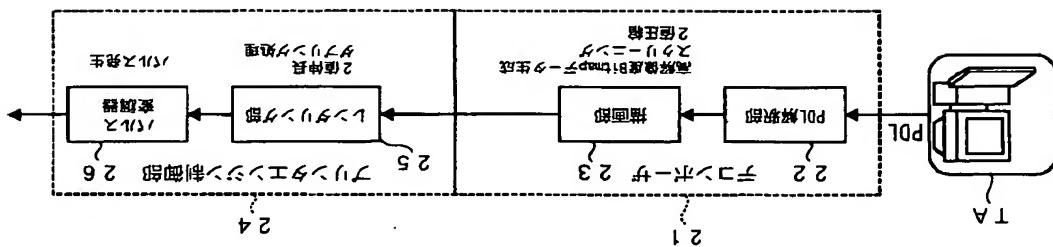
注目画素

注目画素

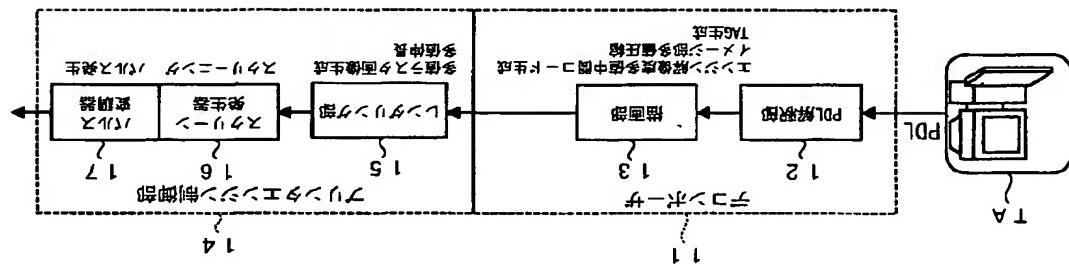
注目画素



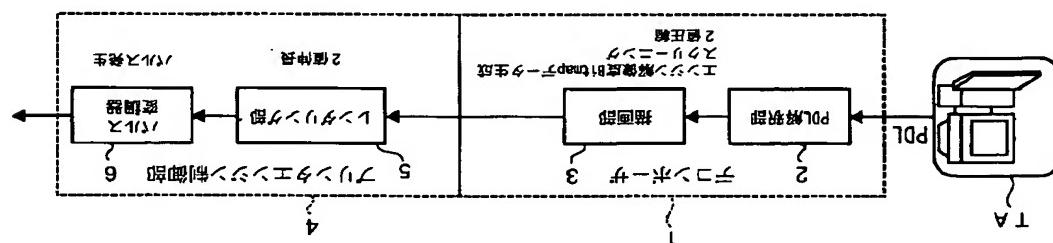
61



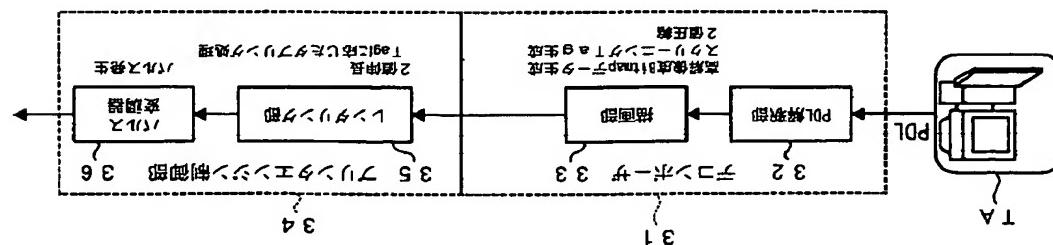
51



[図4]



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フロントページの続き

Fターム(参考) 20087 AA11 AA15 AA16 AC08 BA02
BA03 BA04 BA05 BA07 BA12
BC05 BD01 BD05 BD40
5B057 AA11 CA06 CA12 CA16 CB08
CB12 CB16 CC01 CD06 CE11
CE13
9A001 EE02 HH24 HH34 JT35 KK42